Registered No. M—1175.

The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 51.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 32.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1916.

PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Government Order No. 7332-72— Med. 89-06-57, dated the 12th February 1910, prescribing rules regarding medical attendance on Government servants, etc., and fees for such attendance.

2. Government Order No. 300-50—Med. 83-15-8, dated the 12th July 1916, modifying the rules issued under Government Proceedings No. 3820-70—Med. 231-13-4, dated 26th November 1915, for the levy of fees in Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore sanctioned, tentatively, for a period of three years from the 1st January 1916.

No. 571-621—MED. 83-15-9, DATED BANGALORE, 18TH JULY 1916.

ORDER.—In consequence of the introduction of the system of levying fees for treatment of certain classes of patients in all Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore in accordance with Government Proceedings No. 3820-70—Med. 231-13-4, dated the 26th November 1915, and No. 300-50—Med. 83-15-8, dated 12th July 1916, the rules contained in the first of the orders read above regulating medical attendance on Government Officers require to be suitably modified. Certain other changes in these rules have also become necessary in consequence of orders issued since 24th February 1910 in certain matters.

2. Government are accordingly pleased to prescribe the revised rules appended to this order in supersession of those issued with Government Order No. 7332-72—Med. 89-06-57, dated 24th February 1910.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

To—The Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Presidents of Bangalore and Mysore City Municipal Councils and the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

RULES REGARDING MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AND FEES FOR SUCH ATTENDANCE.

PRELIMINARY.

1. The term "Medical Attendance" means the professional advice and care during sickness or injury, afforded by a Medical Officer.

"Medical Attendance" defined.

Medical attendance will include except in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore in case of public servants, the supply, in accordance with the conditions laid down in para 27 *infra* of the authorized medicines and appliances prescribed by the Medical Officer in so far as they are available from the Government Hospital Stores and in the case of all persons, where there are no reliable chemists' and druggists' shops, the supply of such medicines and appliances in so far as stock permits.

NOTE.—The term "Medicine" includes all surgical appliances and dressings but not instruments.

"Medical Officer" defined.

2. The term "Medical Officer" includes a Medical subordinate.

Private practice of Medical Officers.

3. (*a*) All members of the Medical Service are allowed private practice so far as may be compatible with the proper discharge of their public duties unless such practice is expressly forbidden in particular cases.

(*b*) The following officers are debarred from private practice of every description :—

(i) The Resident Medical Officers of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore and the General Hospital, Mysore.
(ii) All Public Health Officers when they are not also District Medical Officers.
(iii) The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.
(iv) The Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore.

(*c*) The Senior Surgeon with the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and the Medical Officer, Bangalore Central Jail, when the latter is also the Superintendent of the Jail, are debarred from all private practice except consultations.

(*d*) As a general rule, Medical Officers are entitled to remuneration for professional attendance on the families of those public servants whom they are bound to attend gratuitously.

Medical attendance on Government servants in active service and the families of Military Officers.

The Dewan and Councillors.

4. The Dewan is entitled to free medical attendance at his residence of a Gazetted Medical Officer appointed for the purpose, who, when at headquarters, shall attend also on the Councillors and Secretaries to Government at their residences.

5. (*a*) All Government servants in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore of and above the rank of Deputy Commissioners are entitled to the free medical attendance of the District Medical Officers or of the Medical Officer attached to the Dispensary nearest their residence at their own houses in cases of illness.

Government servants of and above the rank of Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Mysore.

(*b*) Government servants in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore in receipt of salaries of Rs. 100 a month and upwards are entitled to the free medical attendance of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the division in which such Government servants reside, at their own houses in cases of illness such as to prevent their consulting the Medical Officer at his place.

Government servants in receipt of salaries of Rs. 100 a month and upwards in Bangalore and Mysore.

NOTE.—In all cases under this rule and Rule 4, the actual cost of the medicine supplied shall be paid by the Government servant concerned.

6. All Government servants at district headquarter stations other than Bangalore and Mysore, in receipt of salaries amounting to Rs. 100 and upwards are entitled to the free medical attendance of the Medical Officer of the district at their own houses in cases of illness.

Government servants drawing Rs. 100 and above in district headquarter stations.

7. In stations other than District headquarters, where a dispensary is located, all Government servants in receipt of salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards are entitled to the free medical attendance of the Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary at their own houses.

Government servants in stations other than district headquarters.

8. Where there is no proper hospital accommodation, and in cases of illness such as to prevent the Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary being consulted at his place, Government servants in receipt of salaries less than Rs. 100 in district headquarters including Bangalore and Mysore are entitled to the free medical attendance at their own houses, in the first instance, of a Medical subordinate detailed for the purpose, and afterwards of the District Medical Officer, should the case be reported as serious, and similarly Government servants in receipt of salaries of less than Rs. 50 in other stations in which a dispensary is located, to the free medical attendance of the Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary.

Government servants drawing less than Rs. 100 in district head-quarter stations and less than Rs. 50 in other stations.

9. A Government servant of any rank proceeding on duty to a place, and a Government servant stationed in a place, where medical relief is not available and there falling so seriously ill or meeting with an accident of so serious a nature as to render him unable to move to the nearest station where such relief can be had, will be entitled to gratuitous medical attendance from the Medical Officer nearest to the station.

10. Medical Officers are entitled in cases of illness to the free medical attendance at their own houses of the District Medical Officer or other Medical Officer detailed by the District Medical Officer if there is any in the same station and if not, of the Medical Officer nearest to the station, subject to the restrictions contained in Rule 5.

11. (*a*) Government servants in receipt of salaries of Rs. 250 and above requiring the services of a Government specialist should first consult the District Medical Officer. If he considers the services of the specialist necessary, they are entitled to the free attendance of the specialist provided they are in, or go to, the station where such specialist resides. Such attendance shall be at their residences, in the case of public servants of the rank of Deputy Commissioner and upwards in all cases of illness and in the case of others only in cases of illness such as to prevent them from consulting the specialist at his residence and the actual cost of the medicine supplied shall be paid by them in all such cases.

(*b*) In special cases, however, occurring in the mofussil, should the District Medical Officer certify that the patient's prospects of recovery would be jeopardised

by undertaking the journey to see the Government specialist, the Senior Surgeon may depute the specialist to visit such patient, if he is a Government servant.

12. Where the Medical Officer attending on a Government servant in accordance with any of the preceding rules considers that the illness is so serious that another Medical Officer should be consulted, he may call in the aid of such Medical Officer; and the latter shall comply with the request.

13. Local Fund employees, *i.e.*, those paid from the District and Municipal Funds, are entitled to medical attendance under these rules.

14. The families of Military Officers in purely Military employ are entitled to the same medical services as the officers themselves.

15. All Government servants and their families who are entitled to gratuitous medical attendance at a place are entitled to it also at any other place where they may residing whether on duty or on leave from the Medical Officer at the station paid by Government for general duties. Should the Government servant, however, decline the attendance of the Medical Officer provided by Government and call in another Medical Officer to attend on him in illness, the usual fees can be claimed by the latter.

16. When a Government servant or his family entitled to gratuitous medical attendance prefers to obtain the services of a Medical Officer, other than the recognized Government Medical attendant, it will be considered as a private arrangement with which Government have nothing to do. This rule will apply also to any Medical Officer who may be called in, in consultation with the official Medical Officer otherwise than in accordance with Rule 12 *supra*, and if the consultant is detailed from his headquarters for more than 12 hours, he will be deemed to have been absent on casual or such other leave as may be available under the circumstances.

17. Medical Officers are required to attend without avoidable delay in cases of emergency or when the patient's own official medical adviser is not available, on any sick Military or Civil Officer, or member of the family of a Military Officer, who may call upon them to do so; and having given such aid or advice as circumstances call for, they may transfer the further treatment of the case to the proper medical attendant.

Travelling allowance to Medical Officers for journeys performed by them in connection with medical attendance.

18. A Medical Officer proceeding to a station outside his own under Rules 9, 10, 11 (*b*) or 12, for attendance on a Government servant, shall be entitled to the usual travelling and halting allowances.

19. All claims for travelling allowances by Medical Officers on account of journeys performed by them to render medical aid shall be supported by a certificate from the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in cases of non-gazetted Medical subordinates and from the Senior Surgeon in cases of gazetted Medical Officers, to the effect that the journey was *bona fide* in the interest of a public servant employed on Government duty.

20. For purpose of certificates referred to in the preceding rule, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Senior Surgeon, as the case may be, may call for a short history confidentially of the ailment in the treatment of which the Medical Officer was employed. If, on report of the nature of the case, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Senior Surgeon is satisfied that the case was not serious enough for the Medical Officer going to the spot, the travelling allowance paid to such officer may be recovered from the officer calling in his services.

Medical attendance on the families of officers in the Civil employ.

21. The families of Government servants in civil employ are not entitled to gratuitous medical attendance.

22. It is not considered necessary to fix definitely the amount of remuneration for attendance on the families of Government servants, but the following scale is

given to serve as a guide to be followed under normal circumstances. Government however, trust that the good sense and humanity of Medical Officers will always indicate when the fees are too high in particular cases and likewise that a feeling of fairness and gratitude which animates all who have to engage the services of Medical Officers will suggest to the highly paid among them when the scale seems too low.

23. The fees which Government servants pay for medical attendance on the members of their families at their houses shall be certain percentage of their monthly pay and allowances, varying according to the standing of the Medical Officer whose service they engage.

(i) To Surgeons and specialists, 4/5 per cent per visit with a minimum of Rs. 3 per visit and a maximum of Rs. 6.

To Assistant Surgeons, classes I to IV 3/5 per cent with a minimum of Rs. 2 per visit and a maximum of Rs. 4.

To Assistant Surgeons, classes V to VII honorary Gazetted Officers and Apothecaries at 3/10 per cent with a minimum of Re. 1 per visit and a maximum of Rs. 2.

To Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 1/5 per cent with a minimum of annas 8 per visit and maximum of Re. 1.

(ii) For visits at the Medical Officer's house the fee shall be one-third less than at the patient's house.

(iii) For a visit by night, *i.e.*, between 9 P.M. and 6 A.M. the fees shall be 50 per cent more than for a visit by day.

(iv) In the case of more than one visit by day or by night being necessary, the fee for each such extra visit shall be half the ordinary fee by day or by night. But only two such extra visits by day or by night shall be charged for.

(v) In cases where there are more than one patient under treatment in the same family at the same time, the full fee shall be charged for one, and a half fee for each of the others.

(vi) When the patient lives outside the Medical Officer's headquarters, the patient shall pay the Medical Officer the mileage he would receive were he travelling on duty, each mile being charged for, or place a suitable conveyance at his disposal.

(vii) For every period of twenty-four hours during which a Medical Officer is detained (which is allowable only in very serious circumstances) he shall draw double his official halting allowance in addition to mileage, but the fee for such detention shall be the equivalent of one ordinary day and one ordinary night visit only.

(viii) For a confinement or severe operation including necessary subsequent visits :—

	Rs.
To—Civil Surgeons	50
Assistant Surgeons	40
All other substantive Gazetted Officers	30
Honorary Gazetted Officers and Apothecaries	20
Sub-Assistant Surgeons	10

24. In the cases of indigent persons, generally, where there is only one Medical Officer in a station, he shall afford medical aid at their houses gratis, when they are so ill as to be unable to attend the dispensary. In a district headquarter station the District Medical and Sanitary Officer shall see that arrangements are made to carry out the intention of this rule.

25. The foregoing scale of fees fixed in connection with the medical attendance on the families of Government servants in Civil employ should be taken also as a guide to fees payable by private persons.

26. It is not intended that the above rules should interfere with private arrangements mutually agreed upon between Medical Officers and their patients.

RULES FOR THE GRATUITOUS ISSUE OF MEDICINES.

27. Government servants and families of Military Officers in stations where there are hospitals or dispensaries are entitled to the gratuitous supply for their

own use, of such authorised medicines as are in store therein, but such supplies will only be given on the prescription of the Medical Officer in charge of the hospital or dispensary where application for the medicine is made or of the Medical Officer deputed for Medical attendance.

28. In places in which no Government hospital or Local Fund dispensary exists, prescriptions should be sent to a druggists' shop and the patient will be liable to pay for the supplies.

29. In cases where indigent persons are afforded gratuitous medical attendance under Rule 24 they shall be supplied with Government medicines gratis under the same conditions as those specified in Rule 27.

30. In places where there are no chemists' or druggists' shops, medicines may be supplied gratis to private patients on the prescriptions of Medical Officers in so far as the stock permits.

FEES FOR THE GRANT OF CERTIFICATES BY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

31. A fee may legitimately be charged for a certificate or opinion given by a Medicial Officer in the Government, Municipal or Local Fund service of the State at the instance of a private person for any purpose, whether it be in connection with a civil or criminal proceeding or not, and the fact that such person was treated in the State, Municipal or Local Fund Hospital should not exempt him from the payment of such fee. A fee not exceeding two days' pay of the Medical Officer (without including allowances) and subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 may be charged in each case, provided that where a Medical Officer has taken a fee under this rule for giving a certificate or opinion he will not be entitled to another fee for giving evidence in Court regarding the same in cases in which such evidence may be required.

32. A Medical Officer shall not be at liberty by directing the applicant in the first instance to produce an order from the Police or otherwise, to postpone treatment or an examination he may be called on to make.

33. Medical Officers, however, who are public servants shall not receive any fee from the public revenues, for giving certificates, opinion or evidence regarding any proceeding of public interest, such as inquests or judicial inquiries. Certificates shall invariably be granted when required by the Police. If, in any case, a Medical Officer considers that unnecessary or improper use is made of this rule by the Police, he should, after granting the certificate, report the matter to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, who should bring it to the notice of the District Magistrate. If the officer himself is a District Medical and Sanitary Officer, he will similarly report the matter to the District Magistrate.

34. A Police Officer cannot call for a certificate for ordinary, *i.e.*, non-grievous injury unless it is necessarily required in the interests of the public service.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Commissions on prescriptions.

35. Medical Officers are strictly prohibited from accepting commissions from private firms on their prescriptions.

Medical subordinates not to have recourse to Law Courts for recovery of fees, without permission.

36. No Medical subordinate shall have recourse to a Court of Law for the recovery of a fee except with the permission of the Senior Surgeon in the case of officers below the rank of Surgeon and that of Government in the case of officers of and above the rank of Surgeon.

Pecuniary recognition of the services of Medical Officers.

37. Medical Officers are not prohibited from receiving pecuniary recognition of their services from a community or body of persons which may desire to acknowledge these, but the previous sanction of Government must be obtained by Medical Officers in all such cases.

A.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT OF WHICH FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM IS PROHIBITED AS UNDER:—

(*i*) Goods marked (A), to all destinations;

(*ii*) Goods marked (B), to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates;

(*iii*) Goods marked (C), to all destinations in foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France and French Possessions, Russia, Italy and Italian Possessions, Spain and Portugal, and to all ports in any foreign countries, and to all Russian Baltic ports.

(C) Absinthe;
(B) Accoutrements;
(A) Aeroplane dope;
(A) Aeroplane engines and their component parts;
(A) Aircraft of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft;
(B) Alunite;
(C) Anchors and chain cables;
(A) Aneroids suitable for aircraft;
(B) Animals, living, for food;
(A) Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war;
(C) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material;
(C) Arrack;
(B) Asbestos and articles manufactured wholly or partly of asbestos;
(C) Asphalt and liquid or solid bitumen;
(C) Asphalt, coal tar;
(A) Baggings and sackings, old;
(C) Bags and sacks not otherwise specifically prohibited (except paper bags);
(A) Bags and sacks made of jute;
(C) Balsams;
(B) Bandoliers, leather;
(A) Barographs, suitable for aircraft;
(A) Baudruche skin;
(B) Beeswax;
(C) Belting, woven hair;
(C) Bicycles and their component parts;
(B) Binnacles;
(C) Black plates, and black sheets under $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick;
(B) Bladders;
(C) Blankets;
(A) Boilers;
(B) Bones in any form and bone ash;
(B) Boots, heavy, for men;
(B) Buckets, suitable for camp use;
(C) Burners, acetylene;
(A) Calves' stomach;
(B) Camp equipment, articles of;
(C) Camphor;
(C) Candles (except candles manufactured wholly or partly of paraffin wax or tallow);
(B) Candles manufactured wholly or partly of paraffin wax or tallow;
(C) Canes and sticks, unmounted;
(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts;
(A) Canvas, old ship;
(A) Canvas cuttings;
(B) Capsicum;
(A) Capsicum, oleo-resin of;
(A) Carbon, Brazilian;
(C) Carbon, gas;
(A) Carbons, suitable for searchlights;
(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts;
(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts;
(B) Carts, two wheeled, capable of carrying 15 cwt. or over, and their component parts;

(C) Casein and preparations thereof;
(B) Casings;
(A) Celluloid;
(A) "Celluloid" sheet, non-inflammable, and similar transparent material non-soluble in lubricating oil, petrol or water;
(C) Charcoal;
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and pharmaceutical preparations and tanning extracts, the following:—
(B) Acetanilide;
(A) Acetates, all metallic;
(A) Acetic acid;
(A) Aceto-celluloses;
(A) Acetone and its compounds and preparations;
(A) Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) and its preparations;
(A) Alcohol, absolute;
(A) Alcohol, methylic;
(A) Aluminium nitrate;
(B) Aluminium, oxides of, and mixtures containing aluminium oxides;
(C) Aluminium, salts of (except aluminium nitrate and sulphate, alumino-ferric and ammonium alum);
(B) Aluminium sulphate;
(B) Alumino-ferric;
(A) Amidol and mixtures containing amidol;
(A) Amidopyrine;
(B) Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound (except ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide);
(B) Ammonia, liquefied;
(B) Ammonia liquor;
(B) Ammonium alum;
(A) Ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide;
(A) Amyl acetate;
(A) Anthracene oil;
(C) Antimony, compounds of (except sulphides and oxides of antimony);
(B) Antimony, sulphides and oxides of;
(A) Antipyrine (phenazone) and its preparations;
(A) Anti-tetanus serum;
(C) Arsenic, compounds of arsenic, and mixtures containing arsenic;
(C) Barium sulphate;
(A) Belladonna and its preparations;
(A) Belladonna alkaloids, and their salts and preparations;
(B) Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates;
(A) Benzol and its compounds and preparations;
(C) Bismuth and its salts (except bismuth nitrate);
(A) Bismuth nitrate;
(C) Bleaching powder;
(C) Borax and mixtures containing borax;
(C) Boric acid;
(C) Boron compounds;
(B) Bromine and alkaline bromides;
(A) Caffeine and its salts;
(B) Calcium carbide;
(C) Calcium sulphate;
(C) Calcium sulphide;
(B) Cantharides;
(A) Carbolic acid and compounds thereof, and preparations containing carbolic acid;
(A) Carbon disulphide;
(B) Carbon tetrachloride and its preparations;
(A) Cerium, oxide and salts of;
(A) Chloral and its compounds and preparations;
(A) Chlorates, all metallic;
(B) Chlorine;
(B) Chromium, compounds of (except chromium acetate, chromium chlorate and chromium nitrate), and mixtures containing such compounds of chromium;

(A) Chromium acetate;
(A) Chromium chlorate;
(A) Chromium nitrate;
(C) Citric acid;
(A) Coal tar, all products (except creosote) obtainable from and derivatives therof, suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures containing such products or derivatives;
(A) Cobalt nitrate;
(B) Cobalt, oxides and salts of (except cobalt nitrate), and mixtures containing such oxides or salts of cobalt;
(B) Cocaine and its salts and preparations;
(B) Colchicum and its preparations;
(A) Collodion;
(A) Copper acetate;
(C) Copper, compounds of (except copper acetate, copper iodide, copper nitrate, copper sulphate, and suboxide of copper), and mixtures containing such compounds of copper;
(B) Copper iodide;
(A) Copper nitrate;
(B) Copper, suboxide of, and mixtures containing suboxide of copper;
(B) Copper sulphate;
(C) Creosote;
(A) Cresol, compounds and preparations of cresol (except saponified cresol) and nitro-cresol;
(B) Cresol (saponified);
(A) Cyanamide;
(A) Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium;
(A) Dimethylaniline;
(A) Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products and articles containing such dyes or dyestuffs;
(A) Emetin and its salts;
(A) Ergot of rye;
(A) Ether, acetic;
(A) Ether, formic;
(A) Ether, sulphuric;
(A) Eucaine hydrochloride, eucaine (benzamine) lactate, and their preparations;
(C) Formic acid:
(B) Formic aldehyde;
(A) Fusel oil (amyl alcohol);
(A) Gentian and its preparation;
(A) Glycerine, and preparations containing glycerine not otherwise specifically prohibited;
(A) Green oil;
(B) Guaiacol and guaiacol carbonate;
(C) Halogen derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons (except carbon tetrachloride, the exportation of which is prohibited to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates);
(A) Henbane and its preparations;
(B) Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its compounds and preparations:
(B) Hydrobromic acid;
(B) Hydrochloric acid;
(A) Hydroquinone, and mixtures containing hydroquinone;
(A) Indigo, natural and synthetic;
(C) Iodine and its compounds and preparations;
(C) Iron sulphates;
(A) Ipecacuanha root;
(B) Magnesium chloride and sulphate and mixtures containing magnesium chloride or sulphate;
(A) Manganese, peroxide of;
(B) Mercury, compounds and preparations of (except nitrate of mercury), and mixtures containing such compounds of mercury;
(A) Mercury nitrate;
(A) Methylaniline;
(A) Methyl salicylate, and preparations containing methyl salicylate;
(A) Metol, and mixtures containing metol;

(A) Naphthalane and its compounds and preparations;
(A) Neo-salvarsan;
(A) Nickel nitrate;
(B) Nickel, oxides and salts of (except nickel nitrate), and mixtures containing such oxides or salts of nickel;
(A) Nitrates, all metallic;
(A) Nitric acid;
(A) Nitro-toluol;
(A) Novecain and its preparations;
(C) Nux vomica and its preparations;
(C) Nux vomica alkaloids and their salts and preparations;
(A) Opium and its preparations;
(A) Opium alkoloids and their salts and preparations
(B) Oxalic acid;
(B) Paraffin, liquid medicinal;
(A) Paraformaldehyde;
(A) Paraldehyde;
(A) Perchlorates, all metallic;
(A) Phenacetin and its preparations;
(A) Phosgene (carbonyl chloride);
(B) Phosphorus and its compounds;
(A) Picric acid and its components;
(A) Platinum, salts of;
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash;
(A) Potassium chlorate, and mixtures containing potassium chlorate;
(A) Potassium cyanide, and mixtures containing potassium cyanide;
(A) Potassium, nitrate (saltpetre);
(A) Potassium, perchlorate;
(A) Potassium, permanganate;
(B) Potash salts (except potassium chlorate, cyanide, nitrate (saltpetre), perchlorate and permanganate), and mixtures containing such potash salts;
(A) Pyridine;
(A) Pyrogallic acid, and mixtures containing pyrogallic acid;
(B) Quinine and its salts;
(A) Radium compounds;
(A) Saccharin;
(A) Salicylic acid and its preparations;
(A) Salipyrine;
(A) Salol and its preparations;
(A) Salvarsan;
(B) Santonin and its preparations;
(B) Senna leaves and pods;
(B) Soda, caustic;
(C) Sodium bicarbonate;
(B) Sodium carbonate;
(C) Sodium cyanide, and mixtures containing sodium cyanide;
(B) Sodium hyposulphite (thiosulphate), and mixtures containing sodium hyposulphite;
(B) Sodium prussiate, and mixtures containing sodium prussiate;
(A) Sodium salicylate and its preparations;
(C) Sodium sulphate and bisulphate (nitre cake);
(C) Sodium sulphide;
(A) Spent oxide;
(B) Stramonium leaves and seeds;
(C) Strontium sulphate;
(A) Sulphonal;
(A) Sulphur and preparations containing sulphur;
(A) Sulphur, chlorides of;
(A) Sulphur dioxide, liquefied;
(A) Sulphuric acid;
(A) Sulphuric acid, fuming, (oleum);
Tanning extracts, the following:—
(A) Chestnut extract;
(A) Oakwood extract;
(A) Valex:
(A) Valonia;
(B) Other extracts and substances for use in tanning;

(B) Tartaric acid, cream of tatar, and alkaline tartrates;
(A) Theobromine sodium salicylate;
(A) Thorium, oxide and salts of;
(A) Thymol and its preparations;
(B) Tin, chlorides of;
(C) Tin, compounds of (except chlorides and oxide of tin);
(B) Tin, oxide of;
(A) Toluol and its compounds and preparations;
(A) Triphenyl phosphate;
(A) Trional;
(A) Trioxymethylene;
(B) Tungsten, oxides and salts of;
(C) Ultramarine, and mixtures containing ultramarine;
(B) Urea and its compounds;
(A) Xylol and its compounds and preparations;
(B) Zinc chloride and sulphate, and mixtures containing zinc chloride or sulphate;
(C) China stone;
(B) Chronometers;
(A) Cinematograph films;
(C) Clay, China, potters', and ball;
(C) Cloth manufactured wholly or partly of wool or hair, except khaki woollen or worsted cloth;
(A) Cloth, khaki woollen or worsted, and mixtures thereof;
(B) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal;
(A) Coal-tar;
(C) Coconut, desiccated;
(B) Coke, except petroleum coke;
(A) Coke, petroleum;
(A) Collar check, woollen;
(B) Compasses for ships, and component parts thereof;
(A) Compasses, other than ships' compasses;
(C) Cordite presses;
(C) Cork and cork dust and articles wholly manufactured from cork or cork dust or both;
(C) Cotton, all manufactured, mixtures, and products of, not otherwise specifically prohibited;
(A) Cotton pulp;
(A) Cotton rags and rags containing cotton;
(C) Cotton, raw;
(A) Cotton shoddy;
(A) Cotton wadding and articles containing cotton wadding;
(A) Cotton waste and articles containing cotton waste;
(A) Cotton wool and articles containing cotton wool;
(B) Crucibles (plumbago);
(A) Cylinders, metal, such as can be used for containing compressed gas;
(B) Deer skins;
(C) Dextrine;
(B) Diamonds prepared for use in draw plates;
(A) Diamonds suitable for industrial purposes;
(C) Dies for cartridge cases;
(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts;
(B) Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing wire;
(C) Dynamo sheets;
(B) Electrict lamps;
(A) Electrodes, carbon, for electric furnaces;
(B) Electors for printing purposes, composed of lead, antimony or copper;
(C) Emery, corundum, natural or artificial (such as alundum) carborundum and crystolon and manufactures thereof;
(B) Equipment, military;
(A) Esparto grass;
(A) Explosives;
(B) Fats, all animal and vegetable, and articles and mixtures containing such fats;
(B) Fatty acids and articles and mixtures containing fatty acids;
(B) Fencing staples;
Ferro alloys, the following:—
(B) Ferro-cerium;

(B) Ferro-chrome;
(B) Ferro-manganese;
(A) Ferro-molybdenum;
(B) Ferro-nickel;
(B) Ferro-titanium;
(A) Ferro-tungsten;
(B) Ferro-vanadium;
(B) Spiegeleisen;
(A) Ferro-silicon;
(B) Fibre, China;
(A) Fibre, Mauritius;
(A) Fibre, Mexican;
(A) Fibre, Mexican Istle;
(A) Fibre, New Zealand flax;
(C) Fibres, vegetable, not otherwise specifically prohibited, and yarns made therefrom;
(A) Field glasses;
(B) Files;
(A) Firearms, rifled, and their component parts;
(B) Firearms, unrifled, and their companent parts;
(C) Fishing gear (except tackle for fishing by road and line;
(A) Flax fabric, suitable for aircraft;
(A) Flax, raw;
(A) Flax shakings;
(A) Flax tow;
(A) Flax waste;
Forage and food which may be used for animals, the following:—
(B) Beans;
(C) Brewers' and distillers' grains;
(C) Brewers' dried yeast;
(C) Buckwheat;
Cakes and meals, the following:—
(C) Biscuit meal;
(C) Calf meal;
(C) Cocoanut and poonac cake;
(B) Compound cakes and meal;
(B) Cotton seed cake, and cotton seed meal;
(C) Fishmeal and concentrated fish;
(C) Gluten meal or glueten feed;
(C) Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;
(C) Hempseed cake and meal;
(C) Husk meal;
(B) Linseed cake and meal;
(C) Locust bean meal;
(C) Maize germ meal;
(C) Maize meal and flour;
(C) Meat meal;
(C) Palm nut cake and meal;
(C) Poppy seed cake and meal;
(C) Rapeseed or colzaseed cake and meal;
(C) Sesame seed cake and meal;
(C) Soya bean cake and meal;
(C) Sunflower seed cake and meal;
(B) Whale cake;
(B) Whale meal;
(C) Chik peas;
(C) Dari;
(C) Gram or dhol;
(C) Green forage;
(A) Hay;
(B) Lentils;
(C) Lupin seeds;
(B) Maize;
(C) Maize germs;
(B) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings;
(C) Millet;
Offals of corn and grain, the following:—
(A) Bran;

(A) Middlings ;
(C) Mill dust and screenings ;
(A) Pollard ;
(B) Rice meal (or bran) and dust ;
(A) Sharps ;
(B) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds ;
(C) Pigeon peas ;
(A) Straw ;
(B) Forges, portable ;
(B) Fuel, manufactured ;
(C) Furs, and manufactures thereof ;
(A) Fuses ;
(B) Fustic (chips and extract) ;
(C) Gauges for cartridges and shells ;
(A) Glass for optical instruments ;
(B) Gloves, fingerless sheepskin ;
(B) Gloves, men's woollen ;
(B) Gloves, with leather palms ;
(C) Glucose ;
(B) Goat skins ;
(A) Goldbeater's skin ;
(A) Gramaphone and other sound records ;
(B) Graphite, and mixtures containing graphite ;
(B) Grindery, the following articles of, used in the making of boots and shoes :—
Brass rivets ;
Cutlan studs ;
Heel attaching pins ;
Heel tip nails ;
Heel tips ;
Hobnails ;
Lasting tacks and rivets, and iron shoe rivets ;
Protector studs ;
Screwing wire ;
Steel bills ;
(C) Grindstones ;
(C) Grubbers ;
(B) Guanos ;
(C) Gums (except such as contain caoutchouc and except gum tragacanth) ;
(B) Gums containing caoutchouc ;
(A) Gum tragacanth ;
(B) Guts ;
(C) Hackshaw blades ;
(B) Hair, animal ;
(B) Hair, animal, tops, noils, and yarns of ;
(C) Handles and helves for grubbers, pickaxes, spades and shovels ;
(A) Harness and metal fittings therefor ;
(A) Heliographs ;
(A) Hemp, other than Manila hemp ;
(C) Hemp, Manila ;
Hemp, the following manufacturers of :—
(C) Binder and reaper twine ;
(B) Cloth ;
(B) Cordage and twine (except cordage or twine of Manila hemp and binder or reaper twine) ;
(C) Cordage and twine of Manila hemp ;
(A) Hemp ropes, old ;
(A) Hemp waste ;
(A) Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses, and calfskins ;
(C) Honey ;
(B) Horse shoes ;
(B) Hosiery, wool or wool mixed, for men's wear ;
(B) Huts, wooden ;
(C) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea, the following :—
Cordite presses ;
Dies for cartridge cases ;

Gauges for cartridges or shells;
Incorporators;
Lapping machines;
Rifling machines;
Wire-winding machines;

(B) Implements for cutting or fixing barbed or galvanised wire;
(A) Incandescent mantles;
(C) Incorporators;
(A) Jute padding;
(A) Jute piece goods;
(B) Jute, raw and carded;
(A) Jute threads;
(A) Jute twist;
(A) Jute waste;
(A) Jute webbing;
(A) Jute wrappers (Surrat tares);
(A) Jute yarns;
(B) Kettles, camp;
(A) Khaki camel fleece;
(A) Khaki woollen or worsted cloth and mixtures thereof;
(B) Lacs, not including lac dye;
(B) Lanterns suitable for camp use;
(C) Lapping machines;
Leather and leather goods of the following descriptions:—
(C) Chamois, glace kid, morocco, persians, roans, and seal-leather;
(B) Leather articles of personal equipment suitable for military purposes;
(B) Leather bandoliers;
(B) Leather belting, hydraulic leather, pump leather and picking bands;
(B) Leather belts;
(C) Leather, bookbinding;
(C) Leather, enamelled, jappanned or varnished;
(B) Leather laces;
(B) Leather pouches;
(C) Leather suitable for textile machinery, except leather belting and picking bands;
(B) Leather suitable for military clothing;
(A) Leather suitable for saddlery, harness or military boots;
(C) Leather waste;
(C) Linen manufactures, the following:—
Canvas;
Canvas hose;
Drills, woven;
Ducks, woven;
Linen piece goods woven from bleached yarns, but not bleached in the piece;
Linen thread;
Linen yarn;
Union cloths containing cotton in the proportion of 25 per cent or upwards;
(A) Linen waste;
(B) Logwood (chips, extract, and preparations);
(B) Lubricants and articles and mixtures containing lubricants;
(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof;
(C) Machinery for ditching and trenching;
(C) Machinery, metal-working, and component parts and accessories thereof;
(A) Magnesite and magnesite bricks;
(A) Magnesite, caustic or lightly calcined, and dead burnt magnesite;
(A) Magnetos;
(B) Manures, compound, containing nitrate or phosphate;
(B) Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of four miles to one inch or on any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans;
(C) Mess tins;
Metals and ores, the following:—
(A) Aluminium, alloys of aluminium, and manufactures of aluminium;
(B) Antimony and alloys of antimony;
(C) Arsenical ore;
(B) Bauxite;

(A) Cerium and its alloys (except ferro-cerium, the exportation of which is prohibited to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates) ;
(B) Chrome ore ;
(B) Cobalt, cobalt ore, and alloys of cobalt ;
(C) Copper ore ;
(B) Copper, unwrought and part wrought, all kinds, including alloys of copper (such as brass, gun metal, naval brass and delta metal, phosphor copper, phosphor bronze, and solder containing copper), copper and brass circles, slabs, bars, ingots, scrap, rods and plates and also wrought copper of the following descriptions :—Copper and brass pipes, sheets, condenser plates, copper wire, brass wire, bronze wire, perforated brass sheets, perforated brass linings, and copper foil ;
(C) Copper manufactures, the following :—
All articles wholly or partly manufactured of copper or its alloys not otherwise specifically prohibited ;
(A) Iron, ore ;
(A) Iron, pig ;
(A) Iron, pyrites ;
(A) Iron scrap ;
(B) Lead ore ;
(A) Lead, pig ;
(B) Lead, pipe, scrap, or sheet, and solder containing lead ;
(A) Magnesium and its alloys ;
(B) Manganese and manganese ore ;
(A) Mercury ;
(B) Molybdenum and molybdenite ;
(B) Nickel, alloys of nickel, and nickel ore ;
(A) Platinum, alloys of platinum, and manufactures containing platinum ;
(B) Scheelite ;
(B) Selenium ;
(B) Sodium ;
(A) Spelter and spelter dross ;
(A) Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum, and any tools or other articles made from such steel ;
(B) Steel and steel articles containing chrome, cobalt, nickel, or vanadium ;
(A) Steel angles, channels, joists, tees and other steel sectional material ;
(A) Steel billets, blooms, and slabs ;
(A) Steel bridge work, pier work and structural material ;
(A) Steel flats, rounds, and squares (except carbon steel for tools and steel for mining purposes) ;
(A) Steel ingots ;
(A) Steel plates and sheets $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and over ;
(A) Steel scrap ;
(A) Steel sheet bars ;
(A) Steel tubes ;
(A) Steel wire ;
(A) Steel wire rods ;
(B) Tin, alloys of tin not otherwise specifically prohibited, and manufactures of tin (except hollow-ware, tin plates, and receptacles made from tin plates) ;
(B) Tin ore ;
(C) Tin plates and receptacles made from tin plates ;
(A) Tungsten (except tungsten filaments for electric lamps) ;
(B) Tungsten filaments for electric lamps ;
(B) Vanadium ;
(B) Wolframite ;
(B) Wolfenite ;
(B) Yellow metal ;
(A) Zinc ashes ;
(B) Zinc ore ;
(A) Zinc, alloys of zinc, and manufactures of zinc ;
(B) Mica, mica chimneys, mica splittings, micanite, and micanite cloth ;
(B) Mineral jellies ;
(B) Mines and their component parts ;
(C) Monazite sand ;
(B) Motor spirit (except benzol, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations) ;

(C) Motor vehicles, motor bicycles, and their component parts and accessories;
(B) Nautical instruments;
(B) Needles, hosiery;
(B) Nightlights;
(B) Oakum;
(A) Oats;
(C) Oil, blast furnace;
(C) Oils, creosote, except wood tar oil;
(B) Oil fuel, except oil fuel allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped for use on board the exporting ship;
(B) Oil fuel, shale;
(B) Oils, all animal and vegetable (not including essential oils), and articles and mixtures containing such oils;
(B) Oil waste;
(B) Oil, whale (train, blubber, sperm), seal oil, shark oil, fish oil generally, and mixtures of the foregoing;
(B) Oil, wood tar;
Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products, the following:—
(B) Castor beans;
(B) Cocoanuts;
(B) Copra;
(B) Cotton seed;
(B) Ground nuts, earth nuts, or pea nuts (Arachides);
(B) Hempseed;
(B) Linseed;
(B) Palm nuts and palm kernels;
(B) Poppy seeds;
(B) Rape or colza seed;
(B) Sesame seed;
(B) Soya beans;
(B) Sunflower seed;
(C) Other oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products;
(B) Ovens, suitable for camp use;
(C) Packings, engine and boiler;
(A) Paper, waste;
(B) Paraffin oil;
(B) Paraffin wax;
(C) Peat;
(B) Pepper;
(A) Periscopes;
(B) Petroleum, fuel oil;
(B) Petroleum, lighting oil;
(B) Petroleum, gas oil;
(B) Petroleum spirit and articles containing petroleum spirit;
(C) Petroleum and its products not otherwise specifically prohibited;
(B) Phosphate rock, namely:—
Apatites;
Phosphates of lime and alumina;
(A) Photographic sensitive films, plates, and printing paper, whether exposed or not;
(C) Pickaxes;
(C) Pimento;
(B) Pigskins;
(C) Pitch, coal tar;
(C) Pitch, rosin;
(C) Pitch, wood;
(B) Pitches derived from fats, greases, oils or fatty acids;
(B) Plumbago;
(C) Pocket lamp cases, and cases fitted with bulbs but not containing batteries;
(A) Powder, aluminium;
(B) Powder, bronze (except aluminium powder);
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts;
Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following:—
(B) Animals, living, for food;
(C) Arrowroot;
(B) Barley, barley meal, and pearled and pot barley;
(C) Bean flour and meal;

(C) Biscuits, bread and cakes;
(B) Butter;
(C) Cassava powder;
(B) Cheese;
(C) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof;
(C) Cocoa husks;
(C) Cocoa shells;
(C) Coffee;
(C) Cornflour;
(C) Corn grits;
(B) Eggs in shells;
(C) Egg, yolk and liquid, and albumen;
(C) Farina;
(C) Fish;
(C) Fruit, fruit preserves, and nuts used as fruit;
(C) Hominy;
(B) Lard and imitation lard;
(C) Lentil flour and meal;
(C) Macaroni;
(B) Malt;
(C) Malt sugar;
(C) Mandioca;
(B) Margarine;
(A) Meat, namely, beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated;
(C) Meat, extract of;
(C) Meat of all kinds (except poultry and game), not including beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated;
(C) Meats, tinned or potted;
(B) Milk, condensed or preserved;
(B) Oatmeal and rolled oats;
(C) Onions;
(C) Pea flour and meal;
(B) Peas (except tinned and bottled peas, and peas packed in cardboard boxes or similar receptacles);
(C) Potatoes and potato flour;
(C) Prepared foods wholly or partially derived from cereals;
(C) Rice and rice flour;
(C) Rye, rye flour and meal;
(C) Sago and sago flour and meal;
(C) Semolina;
(C) Soups, compressed and desiccated;
(C) Spaghetti;
(A) Sugar, cane and beet;
(C) Tapioca and tapioca flour;
(C) Tomato pulp;
(C) Vegetables, fresh (except peas);
(C) Vermicelli;
(A) Wheat, wheat flour, and wheatmeal;
(A) Pulp-board waste;
(A) Rags, cotton, and rags containing cotton;
(A) Rags, linen;
(B) Rags, woollen, shoddy, and mungo applicable to other uses than manure;
(C) Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock (except railway waggons, and their component parts, steel rails, steel sleepers, steel springs, wheel, axles, and tyres);
(A) Railway material, the following:—
Steel rails;
Steel sleepers;
Steel springs;
Wheels, axles, and tyres;
(B) Railway waggons and their component parts (except steel springs, and wheels, axels, and tyres);
(B) Ramie stockings and ramie fabrics suitable for the manufacture of gas mantles;
(A) Range finders and their component parts;
(C) Rattans;

(C) Resins and resinous substances (except such as contain caoutchouc) ;
(B) Resinous substances containing caoutchouc ;
(A) Revolution indicators suitable for air craft ;
(C) Rifling machines ;
(C) Rock crystal ;
(A) Rope made of steel wire, and steel hawsers ;
(B) Rubber (raw, waste, and reclaimed), solutions containing rubber, jel lies containing rubber and any other preparations containing rubber and also balata, gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber, *viz.* :—Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong-Pa lembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc ;
(B) Rubber, gutta-percha or balata, goods made wholly or partly of ;
(C) Rugs (except horse rugs) ;
(B) Rugs, horse ;
(C) Rum and imitation rum ;
(C) Sabadilla seeds and preparations therefrom ;
(B) Sacks, coal ;
(A) Saddle felt ;
(A) Saddlery, and metal fittings therefor ;
(A) Saddle serge ;
(C) Salt, rock and white (except table salt) ;
(B) Sausage skins ;
(B) Search lights ;
(C) Seeds, clover and grass ;
(B) Sheepskins, haired or woolled ;
(B) Shellac ;
Shipbuilding materials, the following :—
(A) Boiler tubes ;
(A) Condenser tubes ;
(C) Diesel and other internal combustion engines for marine propulsion, and component parts of such engines ;
(C) Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships ;
(C) Iron plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding ;
(C) Ship's auxiliary machinery ;
(C) Shovels ;
(B) Signalling lamps and their component parts ;
(A) Silica bricks ;
Silk and silk manufactures, the following :—
(B) Broad silks of all kinds, whether all silk or of silk mixed with other yarns (except with artificial silk yarn or metal threads), in the grey or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed but unweighted ;
(A) Silk braid, silk cloth, silk thread, suitable for cartridges ;
(B) Schappe and spun yarns ;
(B) Shantung silk ;
(A) Silk noils ;
(B) Silk, raw or thrown ;
(B) Silk waste ;
(A) Sisal strings, old ;
(A) Sisal waste ;
(C) Slagwool ;
(A) Soap containing more than one per cent of glycerine ;
(C) Soap (except soft soap) containing one per cent or less of glycerine ;
(B) Soap, soft, containing one per cent or less of glycerine ;
(C) Sounding machines and gear ;
(C) Spades ;
(C) Sparking plugs ;
(C) Spices other than pepper ;
(B) Spiegeleisen ;
(A) Spirits, methylated ;
(A) Spirits of a strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof ;
(C) Starch ;
(A) Steel stampings, suitable for air craft ;
(B) Stokinette ;
(A) Straw-board waste ;
(B) Submarine sound-signalling apparatus ;
(B) Surgical bandages and dressings (except cotton wadding and cotton wool, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations) ;

(B) Surgical instruments;
(A) Swords, bayonets and other arms (not being fire-arms), and their component parts;
(B) Syringes, hypodermic;
(C) Syrup which may be used as food for man and molasses produced from cane sugar;
(B) Tar, vegetable;
(B) Tar, wood;
(A) Tarpaulins;
(C) Telegraphs (except wireless), instruments and material for (not including insulated wires and cables, the exportation of which is prohibited to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates);
(B) Telegraphs, wireless, instruments and material for;
(C) Telephones, material for (except telephone sets and their component parts);
(C) Telephone sets and their component parts;
(A) Telescopes;
(B) Tents and their componet parts;
(C) Terneplates and receptacles made from terneplates;
(A) Theodolities;
(B) Thermometers, clinical;
(C) Tin plates and receptacles made from tin plates;
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts;
(B) Torpedo nets;
(B) Torpedo tubes;
(C) Transformer sheets;
(A) Tubes, brass, solid drawn;
(B) Tubes, brass, brazed;
(A) Tubes, copper, solid drawn;
(A) Turnbuckles suitable for aeroplanes;
(B) Turpentine (oil and spirit), and articles containing turpentine;
(B) Turpentine substitute, and articles containing turpentine substitute;
(C) Twist drills;
(B) Tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles (whether attached to a vehicle or cycle or not), together with articles and materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres;
(B) Uniform clothing (except second-hand military uniform clothing);
(A) Uniform clothing, second-hand military;
(B) Vessels, boats and craft;
(B) Waggons, fore-wheeled, capable of carrying one ton or over, and their component parts;
(A) Waggon covers;
(C) Water bottles suitable for military use;
(C) Wax, carnauba;
(B) Waxed paper;
(B) Waxes, mineral and vegetable (except carnauba), and composite waxes;
(B) Web equipment;
(B) Wires and cables, insulated;
(C) Wire-winding machines;

Woods, the following:—
(A) Ash;
(A) Ash three-ply wood;
(C) Lignum vitæ;
(C) Mahogani;
(C) Plywood, except ash three-ply wood;
(A) Spruce;
(A) Walnut;

(B) Wool grease;
(B) Woollen and worsted yarns and mixtures thereof;
(B) Woollen scarves, jerseys, cardigan jackets, socks, and men's woollen gloves and underwear;
(B) Woollen rags, shoddy and mungo, applicable to other uses than manure;
(B) Wool noils and mixtures thereof;
(B) Wool, raw (sheep's and lambs'), and mixtures thereof;
(B) Wool tops and mixtures thereof;
(B) Wool waste;
(B) X-ray apparatus.

N.B.—List revised up to and inclusive of the Order in Council of the 25th May 1916.

B.

(i)

THE EXPORT FROM BRITISH INDIA OF THE ARTICLES SPECIFIED IN COLUMN I BELOW IS PROHIBITED SUBJECT TO THE EXCEPTIONS SPECIFIED IN COLUMN II.

Provided that these prohibitions do not apply to—

(*i*) Goods shipped by, or for the use of, the Crown;

(*ii*) Goods shipped to any Indian port;

(*iii*) Goods required for use or consumption in—

(*a*) French or Portugese possessions in India;

(*b*) Native States in India;

(*c*) Ceylon;

(*d*) The Straits Settlements;

(*iv*) Goods shipped for use or consumption during voyage.

Column I. Prohibited goods	Column II. Exceptions
Accoutrements.	
Ammunition and explosives and the materials used in their manufacture, other than saltpetre.	
Armour plates.	
Arms, guns and gun mountings of all descriptions, with their component parts.	
Baloons, kites, air ships and aeroplanes, including parts thereof.	
Benzine and petrol	Except to the United Kingdom or to a British Possession.
Bullocks	Except exports by land.
Camels	Except exports by land.
Chrome, iron ore (chromite)	Except to the United Kingdom.
Coal, Welsh	Except in quantities sufficient for bunker requirements.
Coal (other then Welsh coal) and Coke ...	Except to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and British Protectorates. Proviso (*iv*) referred to above applies except where the Governor-General in Council by general or special order otherwise directs.
Diamonds	Except to the United Kingdom.
Dyes and Dye-stuffs manufactured from coal tar products.	
Entrenching tools.	
Fuses and detonators.	
Heliographs, signal flags, and naval and military signalling apparatus of all descriptions, including wireless telegraphy apparatus.	
Hemp and Flax	Except to the United Kingdom or to a British Possession.
Hides (raw, drysalted, weight less than 8 lbs. a piece).	Except to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and British Protectorates.
Hides (raw, other than drysalted, weight less than 8 lbs. a piece).	Except to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia (except Baltic ports) and British Possessions.
Horses	Except exports by land.
Jute goods	Except to the United Kingdom.
Lacs of all kinds, including shellac, gum lac, seed lac, sticklac, but not lac dye.	Except to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and British Protectorates.
Lead, pig	Except to the United Kingdom.
Leather (hides tanned—buffalo and cow) ...	Except to the United Kingdom.
Manganese ore.	

Column I. Prohibited goods	Column II. Exceptions
Manurial mixtures containing saltpetre.	Provisos (*ii*), (*iii*) and (*iv*) referred to above do not apply.
Marine boilers and engines, including any parts thereof.	
Materials used in ship construction	Except 'Teak' to the United Kingdom.
Medical and surgical stores and equipment of every description, other than (1) nux vomica, (2) castor seed, mustard seed, linseed and oils extracted therefrom and (3) senna, magnesium sulphate, ajowan seed, chiretta roots, euphorbia, pilulifera, fennelseed, dillseed, gums and (4) asafœtida.	Except exports by land; exports of cinchona bark to the United Kingdom; and exports of sandalwood and colombo (Columba) roots to the United Kingdom or a British Possession, France, Italy and the United States of America.
Mica	Export is prohibited (1) of sickle dressed block clear and slightly stained ruby mica, of sizes Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 Bengal standard, to all destinations, and (2) of all other descriptions of mica to countries other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions, except under permit signed by the Chief Customs officer. Provisos (*iii*) and (*iv*) referred to above do not apply.
Mining cables.	
Monazite sand	Except to the United Kingdom, Provisos (*iii*) and (*iv*) referred to above do not apply.
Mules	Except exports by land.
Naval and Military stores of every description, including tents, uniform, boots, shoes, harness and other equipment.	
Paraffin wax (including candles made therefrom)...	Except to the United Kingdom or to a British Possession.
Pepper and capsicum	Except to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and British Protectorates.
Railway material and material for telegraphs and telephones, barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same.	Except 'Teak' to the United Kingdom.
Range-finders.	
Rubber, raw or manufactured	Except to the United Kingdom or to a British Possession.
Saltpetre	Except prohibited, except under a permit signed by the Chief Customs Officer. Provisos (*ii*), (*iii*) and (*iv*) referred to above do not apply.
Searchlight apparatus.	
Sheep and goats	Except exports by land.
Silk noils	Except to the United Kingdom.
Skins (raw)	Export to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia (except Baltic ports) and British Possessions.
Slaughter cattle	Except exports by land.
Steel in bars, angles, rods and shapes or sections...	Provisos (*iii*) (*a*), (*c*) and (*d*) referred to above do not apply.
Steel blooms, billets and slabs	
Steel bridge, boiler and other plates not under $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick.	
Steel girders, beams, joists and pillars	
Steel ingots	
Steel tubes of all descriptions	
Steel wire	

Column I. Prohibited goods	Column II. Exceptions
Submarine mines and torpedoes.	
Tanning materials of all kinds	Except to the United Kingdom, France, Russia (except Baltic ports) and British Possessions.
Torpedo net defence and parts thereof. ...	
Veterinary instruments and appliances.	
Veterinary medicines.	
Wolfram and Tunsten or any Tungsten Ore ...	Export prohibited, except under permit signed by the Chief Customs Officer. Provisos (*ii*), (*iii*) and (*iv*) referred to above do not apply.
Wool, raw.	

(ii)

The export of the following articles from British India has been restricted as indicated :—

Provided that the restrictions do not apply to—

(*i*) Goods shipped by, or for the use of, the Crown ;

(*ii*) Goods shipped for use or consumption during the voyage.

Column I. Goods	Column II. Restrictions
Cocoanut oil, cotton-seed oil, ground-nut oil and linseed oil.	Export is prohibited to all destinations outside the British Empire.
Coffee	Export is prohibited to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), France, Italy, Spain and Portugal.
Coir, rhea, palmyra fibres and kapok (including all varieties of tree cotton) and yarn made therefrom.	
Copra, linseed and mhowra	Export is prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and British Protectorates, France, Italy and Russia (except the Baltic ports).
Cotton, raw	Export is prohibited to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), France, Italy, Spain and Portugal.
Cotton, yarn and thread, gums, resins, balsams and resinous substances of all kinds.	
Forage and food for animals, namely :—	
Beans (not including haricot beans) ...	
Brewers' and distillers' grains	
Brewers' dried yeast	
Buckwheat	
Cakes and meals, the following namely :—	
Biscuit meal	Export is prohibited to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal.
Calf meal	
Cocoanut or poonac cake	
Compound cakes and meal	
Cottonseed cake, decorticated and undecorticated, and cottonseed meal.	
Fishmeal and concentrated fish ...	

Column I. Goods	Column II. Restrictions
Gluten meal or gluten feed	Export is prohibited to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal.
Groundnut cake and meal	
Husk meal	
Linseed cake and meal	
Locust bean meal	
Mahua or Mhowra cake	
Maize germ meal	
Maize meal	
Meat meal	
Niger cake	
Palmnut cake and meal	
Poppyseed cake	
Rapeseed cake and meal	
Safflower cake	
Sesamum cake	
Soya bean cake and meal	
Dari	
Hay	
Hempseed	
Lentils	
Maize	
Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings	
Millet	
Offals of corn and grain, including :—	
Bran and Pollard	
Mill dust and screenings of all kinds	
Rice meal (or bran) and dust	
Sharps and middlings	
Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds	
Peas (except split, tinned and bottled peas packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles).	
Straw	
Guts and bladders	Export is prohibited to Scandanavian countries, Holland and Switzerland.
Jute, raw	Export is prohibited (i) to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia (except the Baltic ports) and Portugal, (ii) to the United States of America, and (iii) to the Argentine, Brazil, Cuba, Hayti, San Domingo, Dutch and Danish West Indies, Dutch Guiana, Panama, Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Central America, Chile, Peru and Mexico.
Oils, all vegetable (not including essential oils)	Export is prohibited to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal.
Oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, the following, namely:—	
Castor beans	
Cocoanuts	
Cottonseed	
Groundnuts (Archides)	
Niger seed	
Palm kernels	
Poppyseed	
Rapeseed	
Safflower seed	
Sesame seed	
Soya beans	